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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Rag Picker or Paris-

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-VIRGINIUS-TO BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Marry Wives

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Woman's WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-OLD HEADS AND

AMBRICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Bannoozling-Hu

WY. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowary-Willow Corss-CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway - Ermiopian

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

QIRCUS, 57 Bowery-Equatrian Entertainments. GEORAMA, 566 Broadway-Banvard's Panonama op RISLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway.

MOPE CHAPEL-DR. VALENTINE.

New York, Tuesday, March 29, 1853.

Malls for Europe THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, wilcave this port at noon on Wednesday, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition the New York HERAID will be received at the following

places in Europe:-LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close in this city at half-past

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine e'clock to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

The News.

The United States Senate chamber is reported to have been crowded yesterday by a brilliant auditory, including nearly all the foreign diplomatists, who were anxious to hear the speech of ex-Secretary Everett on Central American affairs. As was anticipated, Mr. E.'s remarks were entirely of a pacific character. He repeated that Great Britain was de. us of abandoning the Mosquito protectoratethat she had already conceded several important points in order to settle the difficulties that have grown up with regard to Central America—that it is of vital interest to the English, to the commercial and manufacturing classes especially, to preserve amicable relations with this country, and for that reason, if for no other, their rulers would never again onsent to break the bonds of friendship. This strengthens the belief hitherto expressed in this journal, that, upon hearing of the recent hostile operations of the royal steamer Devastation against Honduras, the British government would wholly and unqualifiedly repudiate them. With regard to the acquisition of territory - the expansion of our repubic-Mr. Everett spoke as every true American should. He was proud of our increasing strength, and met Young America more than half way in his progressive ideas. President Pierce was handsomely applimented for the foreign appointments thus far made; and Mr. Everett hoped that he would exhibit equal discrimination in selecting a minister to Central America, a mission at this time of far greater importance than one to any court in Europe. This speech is calculated to make a decided impression, and will find favor with all parties -- not excepting even Young America. Prior to going juto executive session, the resolution of ex-Secretary Clayton was tabled, at the suggestion of Mr. Mason, who stated that the President would furnish the information desired without being called on for it. This will prohably give this long agitated subject a resting spell. It is understood that Mr. Mason will to-day endeavor to bring forward the Tehuantepec question. Should

he succeed, an exciting debate may be anticipated. Our correspondents, as usual, furnish considerable information relative to appointments, the chances and positions of the different applicants, &c. The most important nomination that came to light yestermy was that of Dudley Mann, as Assistant Secretary of State, of which we have spoken elsewhere. It is whispered that Mr. Stanton is to have the mission to Central America, and that no objection will be made should George Sanders desire to go to Central Africa,

or any other warm climate.

Decidedly the richest and most curious feature of the gossip from Washington is that relative to the operations at the census office yesterday. It is said that the heads of about one hundred clerks were decapitated in that department yesterday-leaving only seven or eight behind. But this was merely a Inde to the excitement thereabouts. Mr. Kennedy, the late Superintendent, backed by a writ of replevin and a deputy marshal, marched in and carried out two or three cartloads of documents, rumored to have been mostly prepared by the clerks recently engaged in the office. What's to be done now?

It is feared that the international copyright treaty is booked for the season. Having been referred to a committee who have not acted on it, it will hardly be returned to the Senate in time for action prior to the adjournment. The injunction of secresy will probably be removed.

Nearly the whole of yesterday was occupied by the State Senate in the third reading of bills. A number of measures of considerable importance to the inhabitants of this city were passed, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings. The Liquor Traffic bill- was made the special order for this afternoon. The Assembly was mostly engaged in the reception of reports. A short debate took place on the subject of the Code; and, during the afternoon, Mr. Stewart made a personal explanation, setting forth that corruption had entered the hall, and endeavored to bribe one of its members. Ffty dollars had been offered to one gentleman to secure his vote. Who ever made such a proposition certainly placed a very low estimate on conscience. The matter is to be in vestigated forthwith.

By the arrival of the steamer Crescent City, from Havana, we are to-day enabled to publish several very interesting letters from our Cuban correspondents, relative to the present state of affairs on that island. Vice-President King's health remained about the same as per last advices, and he has expressed a design of returning home next month.

Late advices from Santa Fé represent the country as quiet and business still greatly depressed. The Chihuabua revolution is reported to have been an utter failure. The party who brought this information experienced very severe weather, and met large numbers of Indians on the plains.

The news elsewhere given from Mexico will be found unusually entertaining. The Mexicans may certainly be classed among the strangest of modern

The navigation of the North river and Lake Erie has been resumed. Boats from this city reached Albany yesterday, and despatches from various points on Lake Erie announce the ice to be breken mp and disappearing. Steamers have already re-

By telegraph from Boston we have some additiona and very interesting information concerning the des.

truction of the ship Golden Light. The names of the missing and saved are given, and hopes are ex-pressed that the former will yet make their appear-ance among their friends, as the tests in which they left the ship were new, and strong enough to withstand any sea they were likely to encounter. The Golden Light was insured for nearly \$295,000.

The Supreme Court General Term have announced that their decisions will be rendered on the 28th inst. We may, therefore, look out for that in the injunction case against the grantees of the Broadway Railway A railway or no railway—that is the question. Nou

The New York amonal trade sale of books, sta dionery, stereotype plates, &c., was commenced with great spirit yesterday morning, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs Brothers and Company, in Park Row. It will continue until Saturday.

More spurious California passage tickets were brought under the cognizance of the Police court yesterday. Some two thousand dollars have been extracted from the pockets of the poor passengers. The evidence in the case will be found elsewhere in

Inquests were held yesterday upon the bodies of two unknown men, which were found, at different points of the river, drowned. One lost his life on Sunday, and the other body appeared to have been in the water for some time.

The body of a male infant was found lying upon the grass in St. Paul's churchyard. Coroner Hilton held an inquest, when it appeared that the child was prematurely born.

Justice Osborn committed a man named William Haley to the city prison, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, for gross intoxication. The man was seized with a fit of apoplexy at eight, and died, despite the prompt medical aid which was rendered.

The following is a brief list of a portion of the contents of our inside pages:-Political and Gossiping Letters from London and Paris; Extract from the London Times, relative to the Presidency of Gen. Pierce; The Trouble between Kossuth and Mazzini -Letters of the Hungarian and Italian Liberators; List of Prices paid for the Effects of Daniel Webster at Washington; Commercial, Court, Theatrical and Miscellaneous Intelligence; Advertisements, &c.

The Collins steamer Atlantic is fully due with four days later European news.

The Strikes and the True Policy of the Operatives.

There is some ground for apprehending that the recent strike at Baltimore is the precursor of a series of similar demonstrations on the part of the operatives throughout the country. In New York, especially, fears of a general agitation for higher wages are entertained by many of those who are interested in the preservation of a good understanding between employers and employed. High rents are the chief ground assigned for these fears. It is stated-and, we regret to say, incontrovertibly shown-that an operative's present wages will not pay for a suitable lodging at the present rents. Shelter from the cold and rain is the first want of the civilized man-the New York operative states that he cannot pay for shelter, and his statement is true.

Here is a grievance which must be accounted for, then remedied. The rise in the value of real estate is not natural. It cannot be explained on any theory of the growing prosperity of the country. Prosperous we are undoubtedly, but not to such an extent as will account for the exorbitant prices at which city lots are now selling. Real estate is out of all proportion to the value of labor, money, and merchandise. The recent rise is abnormal, accidental, and must be ephemeral. It results from the fever of speculation, which is yet raging in Wall street. Real estate holders have allowed themselves to be so far deceived by their hopes as to set an immoderate value on their property, and a similar delusion has afflicted purchasers. The extraordinary expansion of credit has offered to the mercantile community unusual promise of wealth, and the realization of this flattering promise has been anticipated by all those who would be indirectly benefitted by its occurrence.

We hardly need here repeat our firm conviction that the promise will never be realized in full. Money will, we doubt not, continue to be made by shrewd operators in a legitimate business. But those schemes which are got up on the strength of the expansion of the day must collapse and burst. Then Wall street will resume a more healthy tone. Then real estate will fall to its real value.

What is to be done meanwhile? If the rise in rents is purely accidental, and can be laid to the charge of no class of individuals in particular, then those should bear it who are best able, Not the operative, who barely earns enough to support his family, but the employer, whose profits in these times must be enormous. The latter reaps a rich harvest from periods of commercial activity like the present. Shall it be said that the cause which pours gold into the pocket of the employer ought to impoverish the operative?

If, on the other hand, any are rightly charge able with the crime of having raised rents above their value, it is assuredly not the workmen but the employers, who own and deal in real estate. On them ought to fall the burthen. They and they only ought to pay the penalty of their rash and cruel experiment.

We hold, that so soon as it can be shown that the rate of wages paid in any particular trade is inadequate to provide the workmen with fit and proper lodgings-and we believe it has been shown already—that rate of wages ought to be increased. We consider it to be undoubted in principle: and we doubt not for an instant that employers would find it the best policy in practice. Men who are ill-lodged or ill-fed will not work well. At the present day, no one who employs labor needs to be told that his own interests, and those of his workmen, are identical.

The principle once established, the means of putting it in practice remain to be considered. And we will here take the opportunity of recording an indignant protest against those pseudophilanthropists who are for ever dianing into the ear of the operative communist notions about his " rights," and the "tyranny of capital;" and who, under guise of serving his interests, are laboring with a will to effect his ruin, and that of all society. These miscreants we apologise for the term, but the doctrines they inculeate make an honest man's blood boil have done their best to convince workmen that the present organization of society is all wrong, and that it were a wise and a humane thing to knock it to pieces, and try to build it up on a new basis. Ideas of reconstruction they have none-indeed it would be a bitter irony to ask for such from the prejectors of Brook Farm. All they ask is to be allowed to pull down. Faithful to the cause in this emergency, they hypocritically denounce strikes; but, at the same time, they call upon the workmen to "put the word ahead of the blow." The parish demagogue reminded the mob that stones were at hand, and that glass was brittle; then, pointing to the windows of the unpopular magistrate, entreated his hearers not to break them. So the men

minding the workmen of their power, and the injustice that is done them, and conclude the homily with a mock appeal to their forbearance.

Such demagogues are the enemies of the whole community; the enemies of men of property, whose houses they would good a mob of hungry men to sack—the enemies of the operatives, whom they would lead on from violence to crime, from robbery to murder and starvation.

We entreat the workmen to believe that the world is not so radically bad that it would be a mercy to destroy it. There is much good, much justice, honesty of purpose, and manliness of design, to be found in it. Evils, we know, beset humanity in every shape; and not the least of these is the rant of knaves and maniacs whose mouths we cannot stop. But still, we venture to say, there are few wrongs in the world which cannot be remedied, or very greatly alleviated, by an honest endeavor, made in a proper spirit, and with becoming moderation.

In the case we are now considering, for example, we have every reason to believe that a mild remonstrance, setting forth the facts and figures of the case, and showing the inadequacy of the present rates of wages, would be immediately successful with the more enlightened employers, and ultimately so with all. This is the course which all true friends of the workmen will advise them to pursue. They should act unitedly; and while they stand by each other, never forget that both they and the employers are component parts of the same mamine, which cannot be injured without hurting

Of systematical refusals, on the part of all the workmen in any particular trade, to continue to work on the same terms as before, we have. on many occasions, expressed our opinion. A strike involves a cessation from labor, both on the part of employers and employed-hence an absolute loss to both parties and to the community of the net value of their time. The country is a loser of many thousands a day whenever a strike takes place. This is a misfortune, which no true patriot will willingly bring about. Again, the workmen need not be told that if it comes to a test of endurance between the employers and themselves, the former have by far the better chance. The one loses money he can spare—the other bread he must have. Fearful odds against the operative!

MR. WEBSTER'S WASHINGTON HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—We give elsewhere in this paper a catalogue of the articles of the late Mr. Webster's household and kitchen furniture of his establishment at Washington., and the prices affixed, which the said articles brought at auction. Considering the world-wide reputation of the great statesman, and the future historical value of anything which may have belonged to his goods and chattels, we had supposed that those effects of his house at Washington would have brought a much higher range of figures. But Washington was already full of the household relics of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, cabinet officers, foreign ministers, &c., sold at auction from time to time; and among them are, no doubt, many of the housekeeping articles that did good service at various times for Daniel Webster. Then. too, we must remember, that the advent of a new administration overstocks the auction marts of Pennsylvania avenue with second-hand furniture, and that, on such occasions, it goes often to the lowest bidder. About these times, for example, the members of the late cabinet are selling out, and a large number of their subordinates, high and low, will soon be following their example. The new set coming in buy a portion of these remains of their predecessors; but they also make new contribuions to the general supply. These periodical changes, including the supplies added to the stock on hand by members of Congress, and sold out by them when they leave, make the city of Washington the most abundantly supplied and the cheapest market for second-hand furniture and second-hand politicians in the world. Now is the time to buy

A GOOD APPOINTMENT .- Among the various appointments to office-peak, bad, and indifferent-already made by the administration, that of Mr. Dudley Mann, as Assistant Secretary of State, can hardly fail of giving universal satisfaction. For the last ten or twelve years, more or less, he has been in the service of the government in various parts of Europe, and will be particularly remembered as the agent appointed by Gen. Taylor to recognise, on the first opportunity, in behalf of the United States, the independence of Hungary. He is intimately conversant with the mysteries and trickeries of European diplomacy, and this knowledge will be of great service to Secretary Marcy. Indeed, our new Premier has shown considerable foresight in thus securing the services and practical experience in the duties of his department of such a proficient as Dudley Mann. We are only fearful that the hit in this instance will be over balanced by a narrow-sighted and bungling soft shell policy in a good many other cases. A new patch, however, upon the old breeches is a good beginning. It is so.

A MISTAKE IN THE MAN.—We cheerfully give place to the following correction of a mistake in the editorial columns of yesterday's HERALD. The reader will please bear in mind that "the author of the Eleazer Williams humbug" is not the Rev. Mr. Hanson of the Methodist Episcopal church, who enjoys a little clerkship at Washington, but it is the Rev. Mr. Hanson, an officiating priest in Dr. Hawkes' church, in this

NEW YORK, March 19, 1853.

The editor of the Herald will find, on inquiry, that Rev. J. H. Hanson, author of the Eleazer Williams humbur, is neither a Methodist clergyman, nor a clerk at Washington, as stated in to-day's paper; but he is a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church, and assistant minister to Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of Calvary church, in this city.

Shortly after the reception of the above note the Rev. Mr. Hanson, accompanied by another highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, called at this office; and, at their instance, the writer of this article, and another of our editorial bureau, went up, last night, to see the Rev. Mr. Williams, at his quarters, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, on Fourth avenue. We found at the house the Rev. Mr. Hanson and his friend, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, and two young men of the Genet family. Various books portraits, and papers were produced, in corroboration of the Bourbon story; and Mr. Eleazer Williams, an evident believer in his Bourbon origin, kindly consented to be closely examined. He certainly, by gas light, looks like a Frenchman, and has the apple-shaped head, apex up, of the royal Bourbons. The collateral evidence brought forward in his case was consistent, and very curious; but we await its publication before submitting any further op'nion upon the "Eleazer Williams we speak of let not a week pass without re. | humbug."

THE GARDNER TRIAL.-We have laid before our readers the opening statements to the jury of the counsel for the United States and the counsel for the defendant in the trial of Dr. George A. Gardner for perjury in the matter of his tremendous award, secured from the government for indemnification of alleged damages resulting from the Mexican war to an immense silver mine, which, he says, he had been working to great profit in the State of San Luis Potosi. And having thus given to the public what the prosecution expect to prove, and the grounds of the defence, we shall be constrained, from the pressure upon our columns of other matters, for the present, to limit our report of the witnesses from day to day, to a brief summing up of the gist of their testimony.

From the progress and the developments made in this extraordinary trial, there is no telling when it will close, or what will be the end of it. First of all, there is a sum of upwards of \$428,000 involved-a mighty temptation to the lawyers on both sides to contest the issue to the last extremity. Second, the defendant, to whom this amount of money has been awarded, is indicted for a State prison offence, that of perjury, in getting up his claim. Thirdly, if he wins, he can afford to pay his counsel right royally-if he loses, they cannot expect anything extra. Hence, their client may at least depend upon their fidelity to his cause. He may also congratulate himself on having two of the ablest lawyers in Washington, and one of the first in South Carolina-a partner, if we are not mistaken, of Gen. Waddy Thompson-to manage his case; while on the part of the United States, Mr. Henry May and the District Attorney, Mr. Fendall, have proved their metal in many a hardfought contest heretofore.

Thus far, the witnesses brought forward by the government present a singular grouping of odd characters. There is Mr. Togno, a native Corsican, but an adopted citizen of Pennsylvania, living for many years in Mexico, pursuing the lucrative business of a tailor; and there is Mr. Lewis, an Englishman, born at Marseilles, but who has lived among the Mexicans so long that he speaks his native language with a Spanish accent; and Senor Alexander Atocha, a Spaniard by birth, an American citizen by adoption, but for five or six years occupying towards the Mexican government, as a broker and money lender, a position somewhat analogous to that of Corcoran & Riggs, at Washington. Then there is Mr. James Wright, originally of New York, a regular Jack-of-all-trades in Mexicoa practical operator in various silver mines—a stage driver-the ring-master of a circus-and a balloon ascensionist, among his various employments, from time to time.

And, somewhat to the prejudice of the testimony of these gentlemen, all of them, except Mr. Lewis, has had some bad luck in his claim against the government, as compared with the good fortune of Mr. Gardner. Mr. Togno says e put in a claim of \$80,000, for damages to his goods and business of two or three stores, during the three or four months of his expulsion from Mexico, with other American citizens, and that the government commissioners only allowed him some fourteen hundred and odd dollars, while they awarded to Gardner, who. he says, had no claim at all, nearly half a million; Mr. Atocha has a claim of \$467,000, for his losses on account of the war; but as yet he has got nothing, while, as he declares, he believes the claim of Gardner a downright robbery. Mr. Wright, also, has a claim for services rendered during the war. Now, when we consider that government set apart only \$3,225,000 for the payment of all these Mexican claims, the prejudice of the disappointed claimants against Gordner's claim may be readily accounted for. About one half or more of his award is enjoined by the government, and if he is ousted, some two or three hundred thousand dollars will be recovered for the satisfaction of other claims remaining unsatisfied. The cross-examination of the aforesaid witnesses shows that the defence intends to make at use of their unsatisfied claims against

Other witnesses, however, have testified, point blank, to the presence of Gardner at Mazatlanand other places on the Pacific side of Mexico, as a practising dentist, and a speculator in merchandise in a small way, at the very time he claims to have been working his silver mines among the mountains of San Luis Potosi, employing a force of five hundred men, and steam engines, and men of science, and all that. This is a very extraordinary feature in the case-Perhaps some of those five hundred men, and those steam engines, and men of science, will make their appearance before the trial is over; but certain it is that the government commission, after offering a reward of five hundred dollars for it, could not find the mine, nor even the steam engines, nor anything belonging to it.

Upon this branch of the case we must await the witnesses for the defence. We have no intention nor desire to anticipate them or the jury in our judgment of the case. The prisoner has been denied a speedy trial; it is due, at least. that he should have a fair one. It is due, also, to the ends of justice. that all the parties in. terested in this magnificent award should be called to the stand; for, if the claim is a fraud, the defendant, we apprehend, is not alone responsible for it. It is impossible that he could The case may yet occupy the court a couple of months, and by that time the court, counsel, and jury will have obtained some considerable knowledge of the geography, topography, mineralogy, and morality of Mexico, at the public expense, whatever may be the issue of the trial.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.—THE TRIBUNE AND THE TIMES .- The philosophers of the Tribune, and the doughty little blue stockings of the Times, have got into "a very pretty quarrel. as it stands," on the copyright question. The philosophers say that while Master Raymond was in a disinterested position he was a mighty powerful advocate of an international copyright; but now that he has become an employee of the Harpers, he is but the instrument of his employers, and therefore disqualified to sit in judgment upon the question. Master Raymond, retorts upon the Tribune philosophers that his connection with the Harpers is not the thing-his arguments, his reasons against the copyright are the questions at issue. Meet them if you can. And then he says, substantially, that the Tribune philosophers, who were ready to give an opinion on the curative properties of Watts' Nervous Antidote for ten dollars, and who are up to their eyes in such speculations as New Jersey zinc, Lake Superior copper, and Grass Valley quartz mining, are not exactly the men to pronounce sentence upon an employee of the Harpers.

Now, we are somewhat at a loss to decide which has the better of this controversy-the venerable philosopher, seek-

ing to turn an honest penny upon a rebel-lion in Ireland, or Hungarian bonds, or zinc or copper stocks, or quack medicines, or anything that may turn up; or the man of the Times whose paper, pen, and brains are interested in the Harpers. The Tribune speculators, however, as far as the main question is concerned, have, undoubtedly, for once, the simple elementary principle of honesty and the golden rule as the basis of their arguments. Nor can there be much sympathy of feeling among our literati with the deserter from the common cause, under protection of the common enemy. Still it is painful to see the greater and the lesser Ajax of Sewardism thus clashing together, notwithstanding they prove against each other nearly all that has been charged against them by the Satanic press.

Talk on 'Change. The sales of cotton yesterday were 1,500 bales, at steady prices. Owing in part to the reported actual opening of navigation of the Hudson, flour was easier, and sales of State brands made at \$4 50 a \$4 56. Provisions were dull. Pork merchants were inclined to hold out against the downward tendency in prices. They argued that although the supply was much larger at th West, yet the field for its consumption had become greatly extended. There was a vast increase in the number of railroad laborers, as well as in the number of operatives, in all kinds of mining enterprises, whether in the Atlantic States, in California or Australia, all of whom would

require supplies of pork and beef. There was some conversation regarding the opening of the Amazon and I.a Plata rivers, with their tributaries by the government of Bolivia. The movement was considered of great importance to American commerce, and

It was believed, however, that further negotiations would be required with Brazil, and probably with other South American provinces, before merchants could be induced to embark in a trade, however vast or inviting. It was thought that any new representatives sent to those nments should be men of acknowledged ability and profoundly versed in commercial affairs. Much would depend upon having those vast rivers opened to American trade on a permanent basis, secured by treaty. Where revolutions are so frequent, and governments so often changed, a mere paper decree of a temporary ruler or congress is not sufficient to give confidence to commercial pursuits. Capital will only seek employment through those channels where safety, with favorable returns, can be realized.

trade along the vast rivers of South America would, in the present condition of the world, be of slow pro-The vast and rich gold fields of California and Australia to a great extent monopolized American enter-prise. So long as clipper ships can be built and made to pay for their first cost in one or two voyages to the Pacific coas China and back, or vessels can be filled for Australia with passengers and freight, at good round paying rates, very little disposition will exist to make experiments in South America. The only thing, it was thought, which could turn the tide to the South American interior, would be the discovery of rich gold mines in that quarter, with free access to them. Extinct silver mines speken of by Lieut. Gibbs are something like extinct volumes, the life and strength in them probably having been exhausted. But as Bolivia has offered a reward of \$10,000 to the first captain who shall reach her territories in a steamboat via the Amazon, or the La Plata and their tributaries, it is likely some American will get the prize. This may possibly be done by the captain of the El Paragusy, a

A highly respectable merchant, a native of this city and who speaks French fluently, stated, pro contra to the HERALD account of yesterday, that an investigation was in progress, and approaching completion, which would conclusively prove, as far as facts sworn to would establish it, that the Rev. Mr. Williams can be nothing less than the Dauphin.

A house yesterday received a private letter from Melbourne, via England, which gave accounts of exorbitant prices of real estate and almost everything else there, and that trade was brisk and gold plenty.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JUDGE MORRILL.

It is with feelings of unfeinged regret that we record the death of Judge Elisha Morrill, who died at his late residence, at Harlem, on the 7th instant, beloved and lamented by a bereaved family. Judge Morrill was born in Henniker. New Hampshire, in the year 1774, and removed to this city in the year 1800, where he ever since resided, respected and admired by all who knew him. He was admitted a member of the New York bar in 1809, was a justice of the Fourth ward court for fifteen years, and was for several years Public Administrator, and a virtuous citizen, and a consistent democrat for his whole life—a man of unshaken constancy, inflexible integrity. unremitted industry. His mind was generous, open, sincere; his manners plain and simple, rejecting all du plicity and disguise, as uscless to his designs and odious to his nature. He was for several months conscious that the hour of his natural dissolution was fast approaching, and shortly before his death visited the place of his na the scenes of his boyhood. We cannot conclude these remarks without adverting to the calmness and equanimity with which he met his fate. His calmness was resignation to the will, his composure trust in the mercy of his Cod.

LAST APPEARANCE OF MADAME SONTAG .- The engagement of Madame Sontag, which commenced at Niblo's seven weeks ago, under very propitious circumstances, termi nated last evening with the most flattering marks of suc ress. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. every niche and 'standing place being occupied, and the audience, which included some of the fairest and most fashionable ladies of the metropolis, were delighted and enthusiastic. To speak of the music of "Sonnambula," (the melody of which ever seems fresh and sparkling, appropriately selected for the farewell of Madame Sontag. or to dwell upon the exquisite execution and conception of the fair cantatrice, which are alike grand and indicative of genius, would be but to iterate our former criticisms of one of the happiest efforts of the great som poser, and one of the most effective impersonations of

this graceful lyric interpreter. At the end of the second act the applause was most enthusiastic, and three times was Madame Sontag called forth to receive the favors of the audience. The bouquets were showered forth beyond number. Rever was be in better voice; she seemed, indeed, to transcend al ber previous efforts; and Pozzolini, Badiali, and Signor Mora never acquitted themselves more to the satisfac tion of the numerous and brilliant audience there as sembled. Her farewell must have been flattering indeed. Madame Sontag was again called before the curtain at the termination of the opera, and received as many "flowery tributes" as she and Sig. Pozzolini could remove from the stage. This attestation of respect and admiration of Madame Sontag was as well deserved by her as it was creditable to the brilliant assemblage who bestowed it. But the habitues of this temple of art will not be long deprived of the luxury of the lyric drama. A new troupe, combining artists of the highest order—the great con tralto, Madame Alboni, Madame Steffanone, Signors Monday evening next, in "Don Pasquale," under the conductorship of Sig. Arditti, in the absence of Max Maretrek. This troupe is under the lessee-hip and management of Mr. Le Grand Smith, whose ability and practical experience give a guarantee to the conduct of the opera and the success of the enterprise.

Madame Sontag again in Court.

Madame Souting again in Court.

POURTH DISTRICT WARD COURT.

W. H. Van Cott, Justice.
Yesterday morning, John Butler appeared again in court, by Mr. James S. Sandford, his counsel, and made a complaint against Madame Sontag for a breach of contract, laying his damages at \$100.

Mr. Galbraith appeared on behalf of Madame Sontag, and said that before pleading he would like to have the complaint made more definite and certain. He wished to know who the alleged contract was with—with one or both the defendants?

Mr. Sandford—Of course the husband is liable in law.

Mr. Galbraith-Then, I am to understand the contract

Mr. Galbraith—Then, I am to understand the contract was with the wife.

Mr. Sandford—The contract was made with the wife.

Mr. Galbraith—Then in that case, I think I would demur to the complaint, as it does not show sufficient on its face to bind the husband.

Judge—I suppose it was by his consent.

Mr. Sandford—Certainly.

Mr. Galbraith—Well, then, in that case, I will plead.

The answer is a general denial, and a counter claim for damages on account of breach of contract on the part of the plaintiff. ne plaintiff.

Mr. Sandford—Of course we deny the counter claim

and demand a jury.

The cause was then set down to be tried on Monday next, at 2 P. M. next, at 2 P. M.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Rumet.

MARCH 31.—In the case of Abraham Bell vs W. F. Leggett and others, an action on ten notes given te effect a settlement in the affairs of Barney Cose, and to stop the opposition to his discharge under the old bankrupt law, the jury this day found a verdict for plaintiff of \$1,507 40.

New York Trade Sales. stationery, writing papers, stereotype plates, &c., was commensed yesterday morning, by Mesars. Bangs, Brothers and Company, No. 13 Park row. The rooms were crowdand Company, Ne. 13 Park row. The reoms were growned during the day with contributors, the agents of contributors, buyers, and purchasing agents. The fine weather permitted a very full representation of the trade, and we observed gentlemen present from New Orleans, Maine, Michigan, Philadelphia, Boston, Oswego, and almost every State and important city in the Union. The book contributors number about two hundred, the sames cing with that of the firm of MS. Barnes & Co., of this city, and running through every letter of the es vanhand degree, from north, east, south and west, pair to lunch. This they did with such united good wat the sumptuous viands furnished by Mr. Winds

A Dark Skin on a Man is Somewhat Ex-

It matters not whether the Day be clear or

50 Cent Daguerrcotypes, by N. B. Recves, corner Grand and Bowery, are unexcelled. They are admitted to be the finest ever taken. Children are taken most perfect in two seconds. We could sell 25 cent pictures, if we had brass and peterfunkery enough about us. We never sell pictures without cases. No extra charges for finishing.

tailor, &c. --to more extensive premises, second floor, 3th Broadway, (gallery entrance.) Selling off as any loss, to make room for an entire new stock of cloths, cassimers, ready made clothing, &c. Now or never is the time for bargains. The present stock will be sold of, regardless of cost, or given away, in single garments, one or more lots, to wholesale buyers and the public.

Advertise your Business in the Country Papers. To do so in the very bost manner, in the best papers, and at the lowest prices, call at the Commercial Advertising Bouse of WM. H. McDPNALD, 102 Massau street, corner of Ann. Information freely given.

plot of ground, situated within three-quarters of a mile from Mount Vernon, are now nearly taken up. Maps are ready for members, and the taking out will soon be completed. We do not know of any organization of this kind helding out greater inducements, or that is more certain of snoesse. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening, at 187 Bowery, at 80 c'clock.

Diamonds for Sale, by the lot, or in parcels therefrom, to suit customers. Diamond crosses, pins, rings, &c., for sale, at the lowest prices, by DAVID RAIT, Importer, 351 Broadway, corner of White street, up stairs.

Planos—A Rare Chance.—Owing to Removal, a few of T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated pianos, with and without the Æclian, will be sold, and monthly payments taken, if immediate application be made to HOKACE WATERS, exclusive agent, warerooms 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, second floor.

Strongers and Citizens are Invited to Visit TUTTLE'S famous emporium of European fancy goods, No. 345 Broadway, where may be seen nearly every variety and description of English, French, German, and Chinese Ianop goods, at the most reasenable prices. New and beautiful goods by almost every arrival from abroad. N. B.—You will of course, go and see the celebrated "Automaton Bird Tree," The number is 345 Broadway. Wedding, Visiting, Professional and all

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery.—We manufacture and have always on hand a great variety of ac-count books, which we ofter at low prices. Writing and wrapping paper, fancy and staple stationery of every descrip-tion, bill heads, circulars, cards, &c., printed neatly. CARR & HICKS, Stationers, 33 Nassau street.

Ministers, Consuls, and Charge d'Affaires of the United States and foreign countries, resident in the United States, can have their scale of office engraved by the best artists, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street. Also, elegant card engraving and printing, heraldry engraving, 60.

Excellent Advice.—We have, on several occasions, advised those who wish to obtain, at a reasonable price, a beautiful hat, to patronize the Presect Hat Store of KNOX & JAMES, at the corner of Broadway and Spring street, and have received from many quarters the assurance that this has really been "excellent advice." Their price is but \$\frac{3}{2}\$. Call and enroll yourselves in their list of cus-

Hats of the Spring Fashion.—Knox has made a decided "hit" with his new style of hats, and, the demand for them the past week has been universal. If you wish to look upon something really beautiful, sall at 128 Fulton street, and examine his latest production, and you will acknowledge that, on this occasion, KNOX is even ahead of himself.

The Crowd of Customers that daily throng the store of FREEMAN, the batter, No. 39 Fulton street, is an evidence that his hats and his prices are popular. Price 33 and 35 for, caps \$1. Children's hats of very quality and variety, wholeenle and retail.

FREEMAN, 39 Fulton street, Manufacturer.

Much has been said of Hats .- Satires have been launched'at, and enlogistic poems have been launched'at, and enlogistic poems have been written on, the hat of the present day. Genin's hats, and especially his hats for this spring, defy sarcasm, and need no flattery. They speak for themselves. Attention is especially invited to the Genin dress hat for the present season. Let its shape, material, and general appearance, becontrasted with those of its compeers. GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Lace and Muslin Curtains, at reduced prices, the best assortment in the city, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S Window Shade and Curtain Store, No. 259 Broadway, one door above Reade street.

door above Reade street.

O. S. Jennings is happy to inform his friends and the public that he still continues at the old well known stand, No. 94 Fecton street, where he offers a large assortment of fine gold and silver watches, superb jeweiry, and elegant silver ware, at reduced prices, and warranted to be as represented.

O. S. JENNINGS, 94 Fulton street. Bookkeeping, Writing and Arithmetic, are taught in an expeditious and superior manner, by Mr. B. F. FOSTER, at 37 Broadway, where sentlemen are qualified to discharge the duties of a bookkeeper with accuracy, promptitude and despatch. Prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application.

now offer to the trade our improved Sewing Machines, espe-cially adapted to stitching fine linen. They have been full tried in this work, with entire success. We are prepared to prove that no other machines can see fine lines will I. S. S. E. E. E. C. 228 Bloadway.

"Call To-morrow" is a Bad Answer to an impatient customer. When a set of shirts is promised any GHEEN, No. 1 Astor House, at a set time, they are ready at that time. They lit, too, according to promise. He never says, "Cell to norrow," and his customers are never heard to express disappointment.

We advise our Readers not to be earried away by the faming advertisements of those who profess to work wonder in the region of shirts. They can purchase as good shirts for nearly half the money, or have them made to measure for almost half the price, by calling on our friend MoLAUGHLIN, corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets.

Clothing at Wholesnie Only—An Immense stock of spring and summer clothing, made supressly for the Southern, Western, and California trade, which we offer at the very lowest market prices. WILKINSON BROTHERS, Nos. 26 and 30 John atrest, corner of Nassau.

Spring Clothing, made up in the most fash-ionable and durable manner possible, can at all times be pro-cured on advantageous terms, for each, at H. L. FONTER'S clothing establishment, If Cortinuat street. A large strok of winter clothing, which will be sold at greatly reduced